Coroner's Inquests.
ALLEGED 'CASE, OF MALPRACTICE—HORRIBLE AP-

Coroner's Inquests.

ALLEGED TCASE OF MALPRACTICE—HORRIBLE AF-FAIR.

Coroner Hilton was yesterday called to investigate an alleged case of mispractice charged against a German dector, named Charles Boerner, residing at No. 236 Houston sheet, in a case of accountment, in which the child was killed. It appears by the evidence that a German woman, named Joanna M. Noll, residing at No. 55 avenue B, was taken sick, and Dr. Boerner was sent for to attend her accountment. There was some obstruction in giving burth, and the doctor, in using force for the delivery, severed one arm from the child, near the albow. The other arm was then taken hold of by the dector, which was torn from the body in a similar manser. An iron instrument was then applied for the purpose of effecting the delivery, but failing in the attempt, he left the woman in that critical situation.

Dr. Wilhelm, one of the Coronera, was then sent for, who partermed the operation in a skilful manner, and thus, as the believed, saved the life of the woman. Coroner Histon gave a datalied account of her sufferings, and the manner Doctor Boerner attempted to effect the delivery, which are entirely untit for publication. Dr. Wilhelm also testified as to the state in which he found Mrs Noll when he visited her, and gave as his opinios, that the mother of said child row lies in a very dangerous state from the injuries produced by mispractice.

If Joseph Kammerer, being sworn, testified—I reside at 89 Chrystis street; I have examined the body of the deceased child; it was, in my opinion, a full time and healthy child; the forearms have the appearance of being torn off, both collar bones are fractured, as is also the right arm, which in my opinion, is the effect of extreme violence; these injuries and marks of violence are sufficient to produce the home of the right arm, which in my opinion, is the effect of malmactics on the mother effecting the datch of deceased hid; it was, in my opinion, a full time and healthy child; the forearms have the appearance of being te

Police Intelligence.

Sifely and Justice to the Community—Piles Justice Etuart, during the past week, has sentenced up vards of thirty desperate and vicious young men known as a gang called "short boys," to the Penitentiary for six months each under the varyant set. The community may thenk the magistrate for this wise, judicial proceeding, as the honest portion of our citizens can remain secure from the depredations of these feitows at least for that period, and when the term of imprisonment expires, if they do not occupy their time in some honest business, the magistrate intends to order them again arrested and will send them up for another term. This plan adopted by Justice Stuart, in ridding our heir for a white of these thieving vagabonds ought to be followed up by the magistrates of the other courts, and much good would be derived, and safety swanded to our citizens and store-backers.

Attempt to Commit Burglary—Two young men, calling thannelyes Thomas Harrlson and John Metree, were mrested on battora, night by officer Fisher, of the Signeral to the country. The suspicious movements of the burglars were noticed by Darius C, Newell, who resides next door. The alarm was given by Mr. Newell, and Aleman beaman happening to be in the immediate vicinity, aided the officer in taking the accused parties into custedly. The prisonors were taken before Justice Stuart on Sunday morning, who committed them both to prison for trial.

A Charge of Burglary—A German named John Diedrich was arrested on Saturday night by Lieut. Frirty, of the Eixth ward police, on a charge of breaking into the value of \$200. The accused was concept before Justice Boeart, who detained bin for a farther examination.

Rusming Over a Child.—A colored man named Alfred Paine was arrested on Saturday night by Lieut. Frirty, of the Fixth ward police, on a charge of breaking into the premises No. 120 Centre street occupied by Henry Kalsr, and steading therefrom, as is alleged property to the value of \$200. The accused was concept before Justice Boear

Justice stuars according Money.—Lieut. Graham, of the Charge of Scoling Money.—Lieut. Graham, of the Twelfth ward police, on Saturday arrested a man named Michael Breins, on a charge of stealing \$102 from Thomas Scherane, a workman engaged on Raudall's Island. The secured was conveyed before Justice Stuart, who committed him to prison for examination.

Brooklys: City Intelligence.

Finz and Annow Extran.—On sunday morning, about three occords, a fire brake out in the lower portion of a three story brick house on Conover street, eart to the corner of Wolcott street, occupied as a figure store ay Mrs. Murphy on the first floor, and by a number of poor families up states. The firemen arrived on the ground promptly, and engines Nos. 3, 4, 7, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17 and 19 formed two iloas to the Atlantic dock hastn, a distance of four blocks, where a street considerable, but unavoidable delay, they grounds a sufficiency of water to commence operations. The fire by this time bad made such rapid progress that all efforts to save the burning building were nucleus, and they directed their attention to the bounes adjoining one either side. A family named Reach resided on the fourth floor, and being aroused from their simobers by the smeke, found all the avanues of egress by the usual way cut of. With great presence of mind Mr. Reach forced ont a window and lifted his wife out, lesting her drop on the sidewalk, a distance of some forty feet. These below had placed carpets and feather beds beneath so as to break the weight of the fatil as much as possible. She was, notwithstanding, badly burt, but it is amposed that so bounes were broken. It. Roach then descended himself by the leader on the side of the house, and after getting down about half way lost his hold and fell, striking upon an iron pot. One of his isgs was fractured, and he was otherwise severely injured. Both were conveyed to a neighbor's house and horowise for the house and the roof of the building on the other side was burned off. The furniture of the recupants of the house destroyed was mostly consumed. It was generably mineured. The buildings are owned by Mr. Chaster Bredl, and it is undertated and and bell and the corner of Wolcott and Conover streets, also occupied as a liquar store, was condicerably damaged in the upper atories and the roof of the building on the other side was burned of the sufference.

C

INTERESTING FROM GEORGIA.

THE POLITICAL ASPECT OF THE STATE. Movements of the Democratic, Union, and Whig Parties.

The Effect of the Policy of the Administration,

The Democratic Convention

The Democratic State Convention, as we have before stated, met in Macon, Ga., on the 15th inst., and neminated the Hon. Herschel V. Johnson as its candidate for

each judicial district, appointed to prepare matter for the action of the meeting, submitted a report through their chairman, James Gardner, Jr., of Richmond, recommending the Baltimore platform, adopted by the National Democratic Convention of 1852, as an embodiment of the creed and the sentiments of the democracy of Georgia,

Resolved, That the sentiments of the Comocracy of Georgia, and concluding with the following.—

Resolved, That the sentiments of the Inaugural Address of President Pierce will meet a hearty response from the democracy of Georgia, and strengthen the assurance inspired by his past p-litical life, that the constitution of our country at home, and her rights and hone abroad, will be maintained by his administration.

The following is Mr. Johnson's letter of acceptance.

William St. 1853.

at home, and are rights and honor abroad, will be maintained by his administration.

The following is Mr. Johnson's letter of acceptance:—

Milledeville, Ga., June 18, 1853.

Gentiemen —I am honored by the recelled of your note of the 15th instant, in behalf of the late Democratic Convention, informing me of my unanimous nomination by that body "as the democratic candidate to be run for Governor of Georgia at the election in October next."

Our political creed originated with Jefferson and Madison, and is co-eval with our constitution. It has received the succition and support of all sound republicans from that to the present day. It owes its most brilliant illustrations to the administrations of Jackson and Polk. It achieved its last victory in the election of General Pierce. During my short and unimpostant career it has been the lamp to my jest and the light to my path. Often and over have we solemnly adopted it in our conventions, and now again it is inscribed upon our banner, and that banner is confided to my hands during the heat and perils of the opening canvass. I receive it with difficience, but I am itspired and encouraged by the consciousness that our principles are as inviacible and imperichable as the senius of liberty. To them we are indebted for the glories of our past history, and upon their success must depend the realization of our future hopes.

The unusual size of the late convention and the harmony of its action evince that the great body of the democracy are thoroughly aroused to a proper appreciation of their principles, and their united determination to maintain them. This should be the occasion of sincere gratification to every true hearted democrat. To me, I confess, it is peculiarly so. The recent divisions in our party, resulting from honest differences of opinion, touching a subject of great delicacy and embarrasament, have passed away with the issues that produced them. The temporary allemation that existed has ceased, and what ever acidity of feeling and intemperance of expression

cany, that the democracy of occupia are "now and forever, one and inseparable." To this end, I humbly invoke a general spirit of kindness and mutual forbearance.

If our late divisions have produced a temporary paralysis in the action of the democratic party, there is a consideration that goes far to compensate for the pain which its remembrance awakens. It is the fact that, en our restoration to health, we find ourselves strengthened, by the accessin to our ranks, of many noble and patriotic whigs, who, during our recent temporary alienation, acted with one or the other of the divisions of our party, but now rising above the influence of former associations, have not hesitated to affilit swith us. Feeling that our principles are the soundest and our policy the wisest, they have yielded to them the tribute of their sanction and their suffrage. Thus united and reinforced let each strive to succel his brother in his alacrity to sacrifice personal preferences, in his efforts to heal local divisions, and in his devotion to the best interest of our common country.

The democratic party of Georgia is no sectional organization, formed merely to obtain power, by the conceal ment of principles on the one hand, and on the other by presenting issues to the country which have been restudd. It is an integral rart of the national democracy, and its principles, inscribed upon every banner, "are known and read by all men." That party, in the late Baltimire Convention, reafficmed those principles. It stands solemnly pledged to maintain the rights of the States and the integrity of the Union. It triumphantly elected Gen Plerce who in his insugural addees, reiterated the pedge, and avowed his determination to redeem it, in the conduct of his administration it is due, the refore, to our brethren throughout the confederacy, and to our President, who looks to us for support under his heavy espenibilities, that we rally, with real and harmony, and disregard every effort to decoy us by false pretences, from our allegiance to our commo

tained," their true position is in the land continuous cratic party.

I repeat the expression of profound gratitude to the democracy of Georgia, for the bonor conferred upon me; and to ton, gentlemen I twoder my acknowledgments, for the kind terms in which you have advised me of the action of the Convention. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON.

The Whig or Union Convention.

[From the Macon (Ga.) Massenger, June 22.]
The cardidates of the Southern rights party of Georia, for the office of Governor, is before the people and From the Macon (G. ) Messenger, June 22.]
The cardidates of the Southern rights party of Georgia, for the office of Governor, is before the people and he who believes that such a candidate, upon such a platform, can be elected, has little condidence in the intelligence of the people, and too much altogether in their credulity. We cannot and will not believe that the sheer force of party discipline, and of an empty party name, can cause the people of Georgia to blot the glorious record of the last few years, and to surrender the exalted position which they occupy before the Union, by slevating to the first office in their gift a man who opposed every step of the progress by which that position was attained. Less than two years ago, placing themselves upon the Georgia platform as the just medium of correct Southern opition, between the two extrences of submission and of resistance to Northern aggressions, they declared their approval of the compremise by shower whelming majority of eithteen thousand votes, and branded as unwortery of their confidence and of their support, the party and the men whorefused to stand with them upon that broad platform of principle. The action of the people of Georgia Upon the compromise, is convention in 1850, gave direction teache public restances of the Santa. Justice of the South and in the destinies of the Union. This action to stack the two great, national parties of the Union. This action to the Court in Compromise, and to find influence in the polities of the South and in the destinies of the Union. This action to the control the two great, national parties of the Union to endorce the Compromise, and to free Special parties of the South under it, and to that action we are indebted for whatever political good we enjoy.

This was knuty-seterday, and to day they are called upon by the action of the late Democratic Convention to blot this fair record—to reverse the position of the State upon the desurion movement of 1850, by revarding the men and the party who projected them. This

years, still remain true to the compromise—ctill stand upon the Georgia platform, and still regard as agitators, and as enemies of the least interests of the Etale, all those who opposed it in 1856, and dare not boldly endorse it in 1856.

This controlling sentiment of the people, evidenced by a majority of eighteen thousand of the voters of Georgia a few abort months ago, has been disregarded and out raged in the action of the Democratic Georgania of the bold of the Democratic Georgia and the section of the Democratic Georgia and for Cobb in 1851, and who were denounced by Herschell V. Johnson, and by the men who nominated him for governor last week, as submissionists, and as retitors to the South' and where in this candidate—this great bolds of fouthern rights and secssion, which they are called upon to swallow—do they find anything platable to them? or in the platform upon which he has been placed anything which is a bone fide endorsement of their political opinions? The convention reaffirmed the Eastimore plateds anything which is a bone fide endorsement of their political opinions? The convention reaffirmed the Eastimore backed on the compromise, was mere sociation which declares that the democratic party will "abide by and adhere to?" the compromise, was mere sociation which declares that the democratic party will "abide by and adhere to?" the compromise, was mere sociation of its finality—and upon his return streamously and reallously contended that that convention did not design to endorse or approve of the compromise. The convention of its finality—and upon his return streamously and reallously contended that that convention of the soliton of the final convention of the final convention of the compromise. The residunt Pierce will meet a heavy response from the people of decorpia.

Not that they do, but that they will at some future day. Who can regard this as a bone find endorsement of the policy and principles of the imagnanial lathis the language which partisant days the heavy residuant has a postati

democracy is a mare, in which the Union democracy, who are entrapped by it, will be alaughtered and like estile in the shambles.

But we have a better and a strenger ground of objection of the democratic convention, one which every true Southern man, should he be whig or democrat, Union or Southern rights, must soknowledge to be just. It has falled to endorse the principles of the inaugural, without which the admissistration has no strength in Georgia, but farther, it has falled to disapprove of the appointments of General Pierce, and must be regarded as approxing the policy of giving office to freezollers and abolitionists. How contemptible is this position of the Southern rights party, clinging to an administration whose principles it dares not approve, and whose acts it dares not disapprove, and how dangerous to the safety and interests of the South, how demoralizing to Southern sentiment is this position, which compels them to act with those men at the North whe have been the strongest opponents of the South, to break down the last entrenoiment in which Southern opinion has fortified itself, and to place themselves, side by side, with its bitterest foes. These doughty desenders of the rights of the South, who denounced Union men as submissionists and as traitors, because they would not join them in a crusade against the whele North, affiliate with the vilest party of the North, recognize as brethren men who are not pure enough for our communion, and reject the compromise, which is the only basis upon which they should act with Northern men.

enough for our communion, and reject the compromise, which is the only basis upon which they should act with Northern men.

The time has arrived then, for the resistance party of the State, the true Union and Southern rights party to raise its voice of protest against a political organization, which obliges Southern men to act with abolitionists—to become their apologists, and sustain an administration which gives them its protection, and its patronage. The time has arrived whes all true Southern men whose Southern rights opinions, were not mere sound and fury signifying nothing, to place themselves upon the Georgia platform, to reafirm the fourth resolution of that platform, and though deserted by the part excellence, chivalry of the South to stand upon it, and there abide the irsue of the issane policy of the present administration, which turnishes "material aid" to our enemies, and hastens probably, the happening of one of those contingencies upon which the people have pledged themselves to resistance.

Another convention meets to day. We pledge to the people of Georgia, in advance of its action, that it will give them a stronger endorsement, of the principles of the inaugural of President Pierce than the covention of last week; a firm and decided disapproval of the policy of the administration in its appointments, and a candidate who better represents the comprise sentiment of the State, with whom we shall 'torn the tables' upon the nominee of the secession democracy.

Georgia Whig State Convention.
THE UNION PLATFORM ADOPTED—NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR, ETC.
CHARLESTON, June 24, 1853.

The Georgia Whig State Convention assembled, and elected General John W. A. Sanford, (Union democrat) President; 127 delegates were present, representing 52 counties.

Charles J. Jenkins, of Richmond county, was nominated the principles of the Union Convention adopted the principles of the Union Convention of 1850.

Addresses were delivered by Messrs R Toombs and A. W. Thomas, of Elbert, and the proceedings were harmonicus and enthusiastic.

Dr. David A. Reese, whig, of Japer, has been meminated for Congress in the third district.

our and enthusiastic.

Dr. David A. Roses, whig, of Ja-per, has been neminated for Congress in the third district.

[From the Mileogavile (Ga.) Recorder, June 21.]
This body (Democratic State Convention) which assembled in this city last week, was respectable in number and ability; though there were present few, if any, gentlemen of very distinguished eminence, being mostly composed of comparatively young and inexperienced men. As we anticipated, from the powerful and deeply laid combination and coalition which was consummated some days previous to its meeting, the deliberations of the convention were much more harmonious than at first predicted.

Now the result is known—but the modus operandi is not so clear and psipable to those who at a distance yet ree through a glass darkly. Billy fasterson is hit, healy hit; everybody is on the qui rice to hear what Mrs Grundy will say about it, and yet everybody is in profount ignorance of who created the mischief. Col. Murphy, Judge Warner. Judge Lumkin and Col. Jackson, are all decapitated, and everybody now rees, or will hereafter see, how, when, where, and why it was done. Of course the Union as teedents and associations of Hiram Warner had nothing to do with his tremendous strength of two score and four votes, in a convention numbering upwards of two hundred members, and backed by his own thrilling and simely biography.

Of course, the cusiaught of Col. Murphy upon the Nachville regime had come regiment had no conhection with his defeat a force the Newman Convention. Still some strange fatality seems to have befallen all those Union democrats who have identified themselves with reorganized democracy. It is true, the expectation is held out, we understand that the patriotic services of Gov. Cobb, in behalf of Judge Johnson, are to be rewarded with Seasorial robes, and it has also been intimated, that it would be both just and graceful in the latter, should be canvared the the patriotic services of Gov. Cobb, in behalf of Judge Johnson, are to be rewarded with Seasori

## MAINE POLITICS.

PORTLAND, Me., June 13, 1853. Maine-Discontent Among the Democracy-Wool-ly Heads and Wild Cats both Discontented-Virgil D. Parris-Governor Hubbard-Mr. Strickland-The Administration and the Press-The Eastern Argus-State Politics-Unpopularity of Governor Crosby-Disunion of the Democrats-Whigs Uniting with the Maine Law Party, &c.

It is now almost a year since I wrote you last from this place. Then, I recollect, I told you that the predictions of the whigs that they were about to carry this State for General Scott were not well founded. The event justified what I then said, and which was based on the belief that the democracy would not quarrel about the Presidency. Nor did they, though abusing one another in the choicest billingsgate on local affairs. Almost on the very day that their dissensions lost them the State, in September, they were holding mass conventions, and avowing an eternal hatred of the whigs and an undying attachment to "the spoils." Matters are very different with the same party now. It is as if one had been asleep for the matter of twenty years, and had just waked up to an entirely new state of things, not dissimilar to that experienced by the late Mr. R. Van Winkle, who commenced his nap a loyal subject of King George, and rose from it to find General Washington's name on the signboards of taverns, the surest proof of popularity, which I doubt if my excellent friend, Neal Dow, very soon receives. In addition to their local causes of quarrel, the democracy now have national matters in their hands They are, in some cases, as sour, and in others as hitter, as men weil can be, who have asked for bread and received a stone-said stone being flung at their leads. They are quarrelling like whigs, and making anything but a creditable display of their disappointments and weaknesses. They are quarrelling about the liquor law, about offices, about nominations that are to be made, and about those which were made last year, about the past and about the future. In

brief, "They all agree to disagree-

The chief complaint is against the President, who is accused of bearing himself with much haughtiness towards pretty much all our people who go to Washington, and who does not seem to have made any progress in that first of all political acts, the act of refusing gracefully. "Don't say a word to me about Maine politics, for I won't listen to it," was the first observation that he addressed to one of our principal men, only a fortnight after the inauguration, when merely visited ceremonicusly. He also declared that he knew all about Maine polities. With submission, I must say that he has showed, erer a total ignorance of the condition of the democracy here, or else he has determined to proceed in the business of appointments without regard to the circumstances of that condition. It is difficult to say which party he

has most disappointed, the weelly heads or the wild cats, causing the wool to fly in the one case, and the talons to be shorn in the other. It is not that he has not divided the places between the two factions with a tolerable approach to equity, but in most instances his selections of individuals have not been of the happiest character. Then the appointed are, if any thing, rather more angry than the unappointed, or the disappointed. In scarcely a solitary instance has any man got what he wanted, which is not, however, a very astonishing circumstance, or new in politics. Take the case of Mr. Parris for example. My old friend, Virgil, "went in" for the consulship at Rio, worth some eighteen or twenty thousand a year, but he did not "win." He was, to use his own words, "fobbed off with a miserable post office agency," worth not a tenth part of the Rio place. An angrier man than Mr. Virgil D. Parris has not appeared on earth since the days of that Count Palatine, on whom his wife and the handsome Mazeppa played so plea-

man usus sirt eague of that Count Palatine, on whom his wife and the handsome Mazeppa players on bleasant but witched a trick. He claims are made General Pierce President, and certainty he did his full part in that piece of business and the same and the contest has followed the nomination. The did has the property of the contest that followed the nomination are not of the contest that followed the nomination is of the President had fladly refused his contest has been as the contest that followed the nomination is said to have expended of grace in scattering manure over those fields that have come down to us embalmed in his song. I would just whisper into the ear of Gen. Pierce that have come down to us embalmed in his song. I would just whisper into the ear of Gen. Pierce that he'd better beware of this new Thane of Fife, who is not exactly the sort of personage that, were I President, I should care to have for an enemy.

Another angry Maincite, but whose sting has been withdrawn, to be incorporated into the liquor law, is John Hubbard, lately our Governor, and who is what some people say Gen. Pierce will find himsalf to be some four years hence—a used-up man. Gov. Hubbard will be supplied to the some four years hence—a used-up man. Gov. Hubbard will be supplied to the some four years hence. The first was, that it was a good place, and that is a good reason for desiring it. Then it has been of lateyears the contom to give the Sandwich Island offices to Maine men—Mr. Severance being Commissioner, and Mr. Allen (by long residence a Mainetie) Consul. Then, it is said, the exception of the said of the supplied of the suppl

propriety of government meddling with the press may, however, well be doubted. No objection can be made to the common usage of bestowing advertisements, &c., on party journals, as government does not pay so high as to give the impression that the business can amount to corruption.

I understand that some of our democrats are striving very hard to get into the Boston Custom House, but, thus far, with but indifferent success. They hold that pecause Gen. Pelaslee went from New Hampshire to Boston, he will be more favorable to applicants out of Massachusetts, than were Mr. Henshaw. Mr. Bancroft, and Governor Morton; but from their premiss I should draw the exactly opposite conclusion, as the new Collector would hardly wish to so proceed, as to excite local discontent, which might follow were he to carry out the idea that even political importations are to pass through the Boston Custom House. We have so many ports of our own that we can't make a great argument in favor of free trade in inspectors, &c., As respects our local politics there is not a great deal to be said, except that both parties are much cut up. Governor Crosby is not so ponuler so he was by a great deal, people so tusting into account the exceeding dimedities of his position. The whigs came into power through the aid of the anti-liquor law democrats, if they can be said to be in power when they can do nothing of consequence; but they seem to have elected to go with the supporters of the law, and to rely upon them for a victory in September next. It is a risky game, and would not have a show for success were it not for the distracted condition of the democracy, growing out of national matters. What will give zest to the campaign so soon to commence, is the fact that a United States Senator will have to be chosen by the next Legislature, there being now a vacancy in our delegation. Mr. Pitt Fassanden, who made so good run at the last session of the Legislature, may carry the day next winter. The whole thing depends upon the democraty. Should they cho

Who is to Keep off the Grass!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. Will you allow me to inquire, through the medium of your widely circulated paper, of the city officer having charge of the parks and public squares, whether the same are intended for the recreation of pedest lans or to be used as riding scho la for city mounted militia? The perions in the neighborhood of Tompkins' square, who have occasion to send their children there, are much an noyed by that place having become a regular readezvous for cavairy companies. They meet there very often, and in their sides and manusures around the grounds break up the ariks and hick up a terr. Die durt, compelling all up the selks and hick up a terr. ble dust, compolling all persons in the walks to get out of their war, under penalty of being richten over. The c ther day I noticed a horsensen on a bleck charger galloping around at a rapid rate, and thereby making it very dang, your for children who might happen to be in his way. There are notices up forbidding persons to walk on the grasse, but where are we to go to when there cavaliers occup, the walks and are filling the air with dust?

If comot be that the requisitions of the park a Now this, and I home that the officer having charge of the watter may do his duty, and oblige

MANY IN ST. MARK'S PLACE.

FIRE AT TORONTO.—On the 25th inst., a fire broke out in the rear of Mr. N. Reid's auction store, on King street. The hou e and the one adjoining, occupied by Mr. Myer, clothier, were entirely destroyed. The back buildings were very much injured. ONE OF OUR BOOK WRITERS.

Boston, June 24, 1863.

Mr. Hawthorne— His Origin— The Hawthorne Family—Residence of Mr. Hawthorne in Maine—Educated at Bowdoin College—Pilgrimises in Search of "The Great Carbuncle"—Returns to Salem, Mass.—Writes for "The Token"—Is Appointed to Office by Mr. Bancroft—Joins the "Brook Farm" Community—Takes up his Residence in Concord, Mass.—Is Appointed Surveyor of the Ports of Salem and Beverly—Removed therefrom—Removes to Lenox, Mass.—Returns to Concord—Publication of "Twice-Told Tales—Why so Called—Appearance of "Mosses from an Old Manse"—Origin of that Title—"The Scarlet Letter"—Its Popularity—"The House of the Seven Gables"—"The Snow Image, and Other Twice-Told Tales"—"The Blithedale Romance"—"Life of President Pierce"—Mr. Hawthorne Appointed Consul to Liverpool—His Political Opi-BOSTON, June 24, 1863. pointed Consul to Liverpool—His Political Opi-nions and (want of) Political Acts—His Estimate of Politicians-Miscellaneous Observations-Auther of Works for Children-General Tone of his Writings, \$c., \$c., \$c. When one hears of a gentleman having been sud-

denly promoted in this world-whether through virtue of his own acts, or from having a friend at courtone feels a natural desire to learn something about him—where he was born, what he has been about all his lifetime, and all and sundry his antecedents, intentions, hopes, and so forth. Mr. Hawthorne, au-thor of "The Scarlet Letter," has attained to a wonderful degree of tame during the last three years, and his having been appointed Consul to Liverpool by President Pierce has made him an object of reverential awe on the part of politicians, who probably would care very little about his books had they consinued without the Presidential imprimation. Hence a sketch of Mr. Hawthorne's life may not be unacceptable to the millions of people who read the HERALD, not only in the United States, but in all parts of the world to which the lights of Christianity and journalism have penetrated. A friend of mine, a year or two since, read something that I wrote for the HERALD in the Convent of Mount Sinai, and I am not without hope, considering its subject, that this sketch may be read on Mount Ararat.

Nathaniel Hawthorne was born at Salem, about the year 1805. He is regularly descended from one of the early settlers of the colony of Massachusetts Bay. "It is now nearly two centuries and a quarter since the original Briton, the earliest emigrant of my name," says Mr. Hawthorne, " made his appearance in the wild and forest-bordered settlement which has since become a city." (Salem), so that he can claim to belong to an old family. The founder of that family in America was a rigid Puritan, and a bitter persecutor of the Quakers; and the son of that founder was prominent in the murders of the so-called witches. The Hawthornes, however, appear not to have been a very remarkable family, none of them rising above mediocrity until the present day, when, it must be confessed, they have obtained a place in their country's history, and present fame. Those who are most familiar with Mr. Hawthorne's writings will have no difficulty in admitting that he is a genuine descendant from Puritans. Amiable and kind as are his works, speaking generally, there occasionally hoots across them a gleam of savage ferocity quite worthy of the pious wolves who laid the foundations

of the commonwealth of Massachusetts. The Hawthornes were a nautical family. The father of Mr. Hawthorne died when on a foreign voyage, when his son was but a mere child. The family removed to Maine, and dwelt on the shores of Sebago pond, or lake, a place of great natural beauties, and where the boyhood of the future writer was passed. In 1821 he entered Bowdoin College. Among his classmates were Franklin Pierce and Henry W. Longfellow. He was by no means famous for excelling in collegiate studies, but passed most of his time in desultory readings. He left college at the end of four years, and resumed his residence by the waters of the romantic Sebago, where he remained for some time. Perhaps it was then that he undertook his pilgrimage in search of the Great Carbuncle. There was a tradition among the Indians of Maine, which the whites took with their lands, of the existence of a famous and most precious stone, in the Crystal hills-a carbuncle-a perfect blaze of light, and which has been often sought, after having been seen, from a great distance, by the eyes of faith. This tradition has furnished the theme of one of Mr. Hawthorne'stales, which he closes thus:-Some few believe that this inestimable stone blazing, as of old, and say that they have cause its radiance, like a flash of summer light-ung, far down the valley of the Saco. And be it owned, that many a mile from the Crossel hills I saw a wondrous light around their summit, and was lured by the nam of poesy to be the latest pilgrim of the Great Controlled.

Returning to Salem about the year 1830, Mr. Hawthorne there led a life quite retired, as if he had remained in the Maine forests. Mr. Goodrich—now our Consul at Paris—induced him to write for "The Token." an annual that was very popular in those days. He also wrote, I believe, for some other of that gentlemn's publications. Some years later, Mr. Bancroft, then Collector of Boston, appointed Mr. Hawthorne to a place in the Coscom House there, which, however, he did not long hold, being a single man, and not obliged to submit to drudgery. When the celebrated Brook Parm Community was formed in West Roxbury, Mr. Hawthorne joined it. In 1824 having married, he took up his residence at Concord, in the Ripley parsonage hone, of which he has given so agreeable an account in the opening, art of his "Mosses." He resided there for about four years, returning to Salem in 1826, having been appointed Surveyor of the port of Salem and Beverley, by President Polk, probably at the instance of Mr. Bancroff, for it is not likely that the President had ever heard of him or his writings. He held the office until the coming in of the Taylor administration, in 1839, when he was removed to make way for the gentleman who has just "sneezed in the sack," as the French, that pleasant people, used to say, for the benefit of Mr. Josselyn. Mr. Hawthorne soon after removed to Lenox, in Berkshire county, a place which many clever people have at times for their place of abode. As Fanny Kemble's example turned all the girls there into Priscilla Tomboys, it is to be hoped that Mr. Hawthorne's grave gentlemanly mode of life had a proper effect on the "ingennosyouth" of that beautiful region. His life at Lenox was as retired as it had been at Salem, twenty years before, and they tell a story in that city to the effect that, for a whole year, he never went out of his house in the day time. In the spring of 1852 he removed to Concord, Mass. where he now resides.

The first of Mr. Hawthorne's works, in a regular how he was a published in the spring of

veloped in the other. The power of description, at wealth of language and the vigor of conception, as quite as remarkable in the earlier and shorter deep as in the later and longer one. I am not sure that the first is not the beet. "The Wedding Knell" is a story of the same class, and is told with a power that is equalled only by its author is some few of his other productions. "The Gentle Boy" is a fine tale, and perhaps is the most regular of Mr. Hawthorne's stories, as certainly it was the largest, until the appearance of "The Scarlet Letter," three years ago. It has the honor of being a "Thrice-Told Tale," as in January, 1633, it was published, with illustrations, as a sort of gift-book. The "Legends of the Province House" are admirable, and should have been continued. One great characteristic of the writings of Mr. Hawthorne is the interest which they display in provincial life, in matters relating to the old colonial times. He has thrown a grace about that period of our history that has absolutely made it romantic, investing it with a sort of dreaminess that one would hardly suppose it possible to connect it with anything that relates to the Puritans. Most of his earlier tales have their times and scenes in Massachusetta previons to the revolution, or in some other part of the North American colonies of England. I have always supposed that he was the author of a series of papers that appeared in the American Monthly Magazine in 1838, entitled "An Octogenary Fifty Years Since," for they are not only worthy of him in all respects, but he was a contributor to that periodical, and they have many points of resemblance to his acknowledged writings. They were preceded by a paper entitled "Old Houses," which appeared in the "Monthly" in October, 1837, and all the series is well worth any man's reading.

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In 1846 appeared the second of Mr. Hawthorne's works, "Mosses from an Old Manse." It formed parts 17 and 18 of Wiley & Putnam's Library of American Books, and like his previous volumes, it consisted, with the exception of the opening paper of the first part—"The Old Manse"—entirely of reprints. The name of the book was derived from the fact that most of its contents were written while Mr. Hawthorne was residing in the parsonage house—which the Scotch call a Manse—of the late Dr. Ripley, who for more than half a century had been settled over the principal church at Concord, Mass. Of the twenty-three pieces in these volumes, about a dozen were written for the Democratic Reviews. Some for the Boston Miscellany, a short-lived literary monthly: one, "Drowne's Wooden Image," for Graham's Magazine, and the remainder, with the exception of the first, were old tales, produced long before their author resided at Concord; so that however mossgrown, they are not exactly Mosses from an Old Manse. Among the best of these old acquaintances is "Monsieur du Mirroir," which was published in the Token, and which is inferior to very few of its author's productions. Considered as a whole, the "Mosses" are not so good as "The Twice-Told Tales," though there are some of their number which are quite equal both in conception and in execution to the best of the tales. I particularly specify. "The Christmas Benquet" and "Egotism.," and make John Bunyan's hair stand on early the first particularly specify and "Frederic Review and will be a repeated readings." The Celestial Railroad." Would make John Bunyan's hair stand on end were he alive, and not ball. It is an adaptation of the pious tinker's idea to modern things, and shows how immensely progressive they have become in the City of Destruction, and at Vanity Fair, and "all along the line" of playing, since the days of Christian and Greatheat, and Miss Muchafraid. "Ruppaccini's Daughter" is a very power been incorporated into any of Mr. Hawthorne's collected works, perhaps an extract fr

limits of our native earth." This is quite a fair critical for a man to make on his own writings. It will be recollected that Sir Walter Scott once wrote an elaborate review of one of his own novels for the London Quarterly.

In 1846 Mr. Hawthorne removed from Concord to Salem, having, as already stated, been appointed Surveyor of the port of Salem and Beverly, by Preident Polk. Among the political and literary sendal of that time, it was currently said that the ditors of the Dimocratic Review could not pay infor the many valuable articles which he had catributed to their publication; and so, having "imbence," they got him the office above named. I elieve it was all scandal, and that the appointmet came through Mr. Bancroft, then Secretary of te Navy. Some years before, when Collector of Iston, that gentleman had conferred the placeof measurer on Mr. Howthorne, which, however, se did not long hold; and it is a fair inference thathe gave him the Surveyorship of Salem—or obtaine it for him—for the same reason that had caused hir to appoint him a measurer, nemely, admiration of he genius of a man whom the world was then too tapid to appreciate. A more creditable motive of faction it would be hard to find. It must be admied that the democrats are wiser in the matter of lerary patronage than the whigs; and some of teir appoint him a measurer, nemely, admiration of he genius of a man whom the world was then too tupid to appreciate. A more creditable motive of section it would be hard to find. It must be admired that the democrats are wiser in the matter of lerary patronage than the whigs; and some of teir statesmen who never read, and who can scarely write, are often found the best patrons of literry excellence. No one, i presume, is such an ass as to suppose that the democrats care one d—inne mere for literature than do the whigs, but they know that the literary class is quite numerous, tat its inducence is not to be measured by he mere number of its votes, and that every detar which it throws into the scholar's pocket will thre, by a peculiar alchymical process, be converted its a golden eagle for its own use. It is a simple list-ness transaction, nothing more nor less; and it is continued because it pays well. As a general rule, our literary men despise democracy, and hate the democratic party. Among the many scholars and writers of eminence in Mussachusetts, there is hardly one who is or ever has been a democrat. Mr. Emeson is a freesoil while. Professor Ficknor, Mr. Prescott, Mr. Longfellow, Professor Ficknor, Mr. Prescott, Mr. Longfellow, Professor Ficknor, Mr. Prescott, Mr. Longfellow, Professor Ficknor, Mr. Prescott, Mr. Pralfrey is a freesoiler, with a due infusion of old-fashioned abolitionized whiggery, with all its love for Southern niggers and hatred and distrust of Northern white men. Mr. Brownson is not a party man. Mr. Palfrey is a freesoiler, and so is Theodore Parker. With the exception of Sam. D. Bradford—and his English is all Greek to the democracy—lknow of no first class literary man, except Mr. Hawthorne row of the second class—in Massachusetts, who belongs to, sympathizes with, or acts for, the democracy—and he only sympathizes with them, never taking the trouble to vote. It has been my luck to be a voter at eight elections at the same place with Mr. Hawthorne, two of which have occurred in the subject